

See continued

The Colored Jews.

VOL. I.—No. 9.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

ONE PENNY.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AFRICAN TWINS



CHRISTINA AND MILLY, THE REMARKABLE AND ASTONISHING HUMAN PHENOMENA.

ARRIVAL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The steamer Telegraph, Captain Nicholson, which left Kamiesh on the 11th of September, has arrived.

Major Curzon leaves with despatches at 1 p.m.

The Pasha of Egypt has returned to Alexandria.

STORES TAKEN AT SEBASTOPOL.

PARIS, Thursday Morning.

The following despatch has been received from General Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, September 17.

The enemy have not destroyed their docks, the neighbouring establishments, the barracks, Fort Nicholas, or Fort Quarantine.

The commission has commenced the enumeration of the materials left. A first general survey has given the following result.—4,000 guns, 50,000 balls, a few hollow projectiles, a large quantity of grape shot, a large quantity of powder, (notwithstanding all the explosions that have taken place), 500 half-anchors in excellent condition, 25,000 kilogrammes of copper, 2 steam engines of 30-horse power, a considerable number of masts sawn in two for defence works.

The following despatch, dated Sebastopol, September 18, has also been received:—

The generals and superior officers who have been wounded are going on as well as possible. No cause of anxiety in prospect.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.

Telegraphic accounts have arrived here from St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the three Grand Dukes, has left for Moscow, Nicolsk, and the Crimea.

The journey to Warsaw is given up.

A POLITICAL PRISONER BEATEN TO DEATH IN NAPLES.

A letter in the Paris *Presse* says:—“I give you the following from a certain source. Everybody now knows of the death of the unfortunate Lorenzo, who was bastinadoed for having replied with dignity to the insults of the *brigata Campagna*. It should be known that Lorenzo's *bourreuses* were ordered to pause four minutes between every blow of the stick, and the number of blows awarded was one hundred! The surgeon in attendance remonstrated after the fiftieth stroke, and declared that if the punishment was carried further death must inevitably ensue. But neither the generous intervention of the surgeon nor the piercing shrieks of the victim could stay the executioners. The hundred blows were scrupulously administered (the four minutes' interval being observed throughout), and after a torture which lasted seven hours the unfortunate man was transported to the prison hospital, where he very speedily expired.”

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* asserts that the Russians have concluded “another armistice with Schamyl for the term of six months.”

The following remarkable paragraph appears in the *Corriere Italiano* of Vienna, a paper often quoted as semi-official:—“The course to be followed by the Allies in the Crimea, after the taking of Sebastopol, will depend on the attitude of the states of Central Europe. A more energetic policy on the part of our Cabinet, we are firmly persuaded, is the only one capable of accelerating the conclusion of a peace so ardently desired by all Europe.”

The rupture between the Sardinian and Tuscan Governments is complete.

PARIS, Saturday Morning.

General Pelissier writes from Sebastopol on the 19th instant, at 5 p.m.—

“Out of 4000 cannon, 50 at least are in bronze. Others were thrown into the harbour at the moment of the retreat, and I shall have them recovered.

“We have already removed 200,000 kilogrammes of powder, and more is continually discovered.

“The number of projectiles will exceed 100,000.”

A despatch from Admiral Bruat, of the same date, announces that the vessels of the Allies destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, between the 6th and 11th of September, five fisheries on the coast of Servia, and 68 in the lakes and rivers of the neighbouring coast: they burnt 31 storehouses, containing nets or provisions, and 98 boats laden with provender and other provisions.

The *Moniteur* gives a positive denial to the rumour spread at the Bourse, of an attempt upon the person of the Emperor.

WOUNDED OFFICERS IN THE CRIMEA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 22.

Lord Panmure having, in consequence of numerous inquiries, asked General Simpson to report upon the condition of the wounded officers, has received by telegraph, dated 20th inst., 8 a.m., a satisfactory account of their progress towards recovery.

DANTZIC, Sept. 21.

The Vulture has arrived.

Admiral Dundas was to leave Nargen for Sestos on the 17th.

The Cornwallis has gone home.

SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 16.
The Russians are fortifying the north part, and are reconstructing new batteries.

The French are advancing cavalry and a column of infantry towards Bakshiseraf by the Baidar road.

Sebastopol is to be razed, and the basins filled up.

A fearful tempest has occurred at Sebastopol, accompanied by torrents of rain.

THE BALTIK FLEET.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.

The French flotilla, composed of three gun-boats and the vessels Austerlitz and Saone, left the port of Kiel to-day to return to France.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

General Yusasoff is dead; Generals Chruloff, Martineau, Zuroff, and Woyenoff, adjutant to the Emperor, are severely wounded; Kollen is taken prisoner.

SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE TURKISH ARMY AT KARS.

We have authority for stating that intelligence has reached Paris from Constantinople, that the Russian army, having made an attack on Kars, has been driven back with serious loss, and that their army was disorganized and in retreat.

More than 500 men were left dead on the field, and the number of the wounded is stated as having been more than the ordinary proportion of 2,000.

The Russians assaulted the Turkish entrenchments in two columns, but a heavy fire from the Turkish artillery threw them into confusion, and a splendid bayonet charge, conducted with great gallantry, under the orders of the Turkish General, completed the rout.

This well-timed victory will put an end to the Russian campaign in Asia for 1855.

RUOMURED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA BY THE ALLIED FLEETS.

It was reported at Vienna yesterday that the Allied fleets had sailed to the northward with the intention of bombarding Odessa.

RUOMURED RETREAT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Credit is given in well-informed circles at Vienna to a report that on the 17th Prince Gortschakoff had been informed of the retreat of the Russian corps encamped at Bakshiseraf and Simpheropol.

The Russian troops are reported as breaking up their entrenched camp at Khutor Mackenzie, in consequence of an advanced movement of the Allied armies to the eastward across the Tchernaya, and their offering battle to the Russian army.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT CONSTANTINE.

Fort Constantine, which commands the entrance to the harbour to Sebastopol on the north side, is said to have been destroyed by the Russians. This will greatly facilitate the operations of the Allied Armies against the Northern Forts, but was not unexpected, as the occupation of Fort Nicholas, and the Quarantine Fort rendered the Batteries of Fort Constantine of no effect.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF GENERAL OSTEN SACKEN.

It is affirmed from Varna that General Osten Sacken, in grief at the loss of Sebastopol and the defeat of his country, has committed suicide.

This requires confirmation.

The *Journal de Constantinople* affirms that Prince Gortschakoff inquired whether, if the Russians should retreat, would General Pelissier take charge of fifteen hundred wounded, whom he would be compelled to leave behind. The French commander assented to these arrangements, but on condition that the Russian army physicians should remain with their regiments, and that they should destroy nothing on their retreat. The exhibition of a flag of truce from Fort Constantine led many to believe that proposals for peace were made. This is an error.

The stores of military clothing found in the city are enormous.

General Bezaine is appointed Governor of Sebastopol.

A brigade of Sardinians had fought with the English force that stormed the Redan. 1500 prisoners were taken in the Malakoff.

Three divisions of the French army have marched, under the orders of General Herbillon, to strengthen the French troops on the Tchernaya line. An attack by the Allies is considered imminent. A division of cavalry has also been added to this force.

The Turkish army is to remain with the Allies, and the British Contingent to be quartered in Constantinople. It is to be brought up to fifty thousand men.

HORRIBLE LOSS OF THE RUSSIANS.

In the last encounter the Russians are stated to have had 16 Generals and 19,000 men killed or wounded.

Admiral Pamphiloff is killed. The reported suicide of General Osten Sacken is not confirmed.

GENERAL SIMPSON'S DESPATCH OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

SEBASTOPOL, SEPTEMBER 9.

My Lord,—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship in my despatch of the 5th instant, that the Engineer and Artillery Officers of the Allied Armies had laid before General Pelissier and myself a report recommending that the assault should take place on the 8th instant, after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days. This arrangement I agreed to, and I have to congratulate your lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone remain, and the speedy capture or sinking of these must speedily follow. It was arranged that at twelve o'clock in the day the French columns of assault were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English; the Bastion, Central, and Quarantine Forts, on the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French. At the hour appointed our Allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakoff with that impetuous valour which characterizes the French attack; and, having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged. The tricolour planted on the parapet was the signal for our troops to advance. The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieut.-Gen. Markham. I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honour of the assault, from the circumstances of their having defended the batteries and approaches of the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground. The fire of our artillery having made as much of breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this work is protected.

It was arranged between Sir William Codrington and Lieut.-General Markham that the assaulting column of 1000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions, the columns of the Light Division to lead, that of the 2nd to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of 200 men and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and, although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your lordship will perceive, by the long and sad lists of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success that they well merited; but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Col. Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering, and remaining with the troops during the contest.

The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organise a second assault; which I intended to make with the Highlanders, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the third division under Major-General Sir William Eyre; I therefore sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning.

The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell, having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned; he did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daybreak.

The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side by means of the raft-bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side.

Their men of war were all sunk during the night.

The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the admirals to fulfil their intention of bringing the broadsides of the allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine Batteries; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortars, those of her Majesty being under the direction of Captain Wilcox, of the Odin, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery.

It now becomes my pleasing duty, my lord, to place on record the high sense I entertain of the conduct of this army since I have had the honour to command it. The hardships and priva-

tions endured by many of the regiments during a long winter campaign are too well known for me to comment upon. They were borne both by officers and men with a patience and un murmuring endurance worthy of the highest praise, and which gained them the deserved applause and sympathy of their country.

The Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain the Hon. Henry Kepell, aided by Capt. Moorsom, and many gallant officers and seamen who have served their guns from the commencement of the siege, merit my warmest thanks.

The prompt, hearty, efficacious co-operation of her Majesty's Navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and ably seconded by Sir Houston Stewart, has contributed most materially to the success of our undertaking; and here perhaps I may be permitted to say, that if it had pleased God that the successful result of this memorable siege should have been reported by my ever to be lamented predecessor in this command, I am sure that it would have been one of his most pleasing duties to express the deep sense which I know he entertained of the invaluable assistance and counsel he received on all occasions from Sir Edmund Lyons.

When at times affairs looked gloomy and success doubtful, he was at hand to cheer and encourage; and every assistance that could tend to advance the operations was given with the hearty goodwill which characterizes the British sailor.

I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of the conduct of the Royal Engineers under Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Jones, who has conducted the siege operations from the beginning of this year. For some time past he has been suffering on a bed of sickness, but the eventful hour of the assault would not permit him to remain absent; he was conveyed on a litter into the trenches to witness the completion of this arduous undertaking.

I entrust this despatch to the care of Brevet-Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon, who has been Assistant Military Secretary to my noble predecessor and myself since the commencement of this war, and who will be able to give your lordship more minute details than the limits of a despatch will allow.—I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.
The Lord Panmure, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietors beg to announce that they have purchased the copyright of *The Police Reporter*, which is this day incorporated with *The Colored News*. It is not doubted but that the amalgamation will be acceptable to the subscribers or the former, as all remarkable police examinations will be sketched and colored with that vigour which has characterized each number of the latter.

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Colored News.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

The despatches received from the Crimea add little to the curt intelligence previously supplied by the electric telegraph. It would have been unreasonable to expect they should, for our commanders have other work in hand, at present than to write history. In justice, however, to the brave men who are fighting our battles—in justice to that high and holy cause for which the national treasure has been freely given, and the people's blood poured out like water—we dare not refrain from pointing out that there are some things in General Simpson's despatch that call for explanation. It appears that the number of men engaged in storming the Redan was 1,000; that they were covered by a party of 200 men, and assisted by a ladder party of 320. This "forlorn hope" for it can scarcely be called by any other name—penetrated into the Redan, and made good its ground there for nearly an hour against an overwhelming superiority of numbers. How gallantly they struggled to maintain the ground they had won is apparent from the long list of casualties among the officers—for as yet the loss of the rank and file has not been approximately made known. Now the question irresistibly suggests itself, Was no support sent to these brave men? Was this handful left unassisted, for a stricken hour, to wage the unequal contest? Nothing is said upon this head in General Simpson's despatch, but there is a passage in that document which would lead us to fear that they were:—"The trenches were subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organise a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the third division under Major-General Sir William Eyre; I therefore sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning."

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Note Bene.

Mr. Barrow's machine for transplanting trees resembles the common tumbrels for the conveyance of large pieces of timber, with the exception that the load is carried in a perpendicular position, and, while in motion, oscillates in the same manner as the suspended candlesticks in the cabin of a ship, instead of hanging horizontally between the wheels. Four wheels of large diameter support an oblong stage formed of beams of timber strongly knitted together. Two sets of these beams run lengthwise, parallel with each other, there being an interval of about two feet six inches in width between each set. These are firmly bound together at each extremity, by another system of beams resting on the axle-tree of each pair of wheels, so that an opening of a rectangular parallelogram shape is formed in the centre of the stage. When it is proposed to remove a tree, this framework is wheeled up to it, and the transverse bars in front having been temporarily detached, the trunk of the tree is placed within the parallelogram. A square trench—or rather, four trenches of equal length, and at right angles with each other—are then dug, beyond the limits of the roots, and of a depth corresponding to their width. When this is accomplished, the tree is by degrees undermined, and strong planks of deal are, during the progress of that operation, driven from trench to trench, underneath the mass of clay which they enclose. The heads of these planks have chains attached to them, and these again are connected with powerful jacks—screws acting on the same principle of combination as the common patent corkscrew—placed on the stage of the framework, and by the agency of these the whole mass is raised above the level of the earth's surface, when the void occasioned by its removal is filled up, and a way made firm for the passage of the hinder wheels across the chasm. A team of horses is next yoked to the machine, and these transport the tree to the site prepared for its reception, into which it is slowly lowered, and thus the operation is completed.

The charity Commissioners propose to remove the pictures in Dulwich Gallery to the National Gallery—a centralization of Art, but an injury to Dulwich. A new church is to be built with the spare funds, and two open schools are to be erected.

Among the wines which traditionally owe their richness, or reputation for it, to particular circumstances, we may notice the wine produced near Basle, and which is known by the name of "the blood of the Swiss." The vineyards producing it occupy the battle ground whereon, in 1444, sixteen hundred Swiss encountered the host of the Dauphin. The blood spilled there, and the buried "braves" of either army, are said to have fertilized the soil for ever. The Swiss, however, are not joyous drinkers even of their native wine. It is not that they drink less than more merry toppers, but they are too spiritually proud to rejoice over it. The Swiss Calvinists have succeeded in suppressing that right joyous "Vintage Festival" at Vevey, when "Mars, Bacchus, Apollo" and other exalted personages were carried in procession. The austere faction declared that it was impious thus to be grateful (which nobody was) to Pagan deities, and even at festival time austerity imposed solitary drinking. "Wine maketh the heart glad," saith an authority, which even the Swiss Calvinists respect. "It does nothing of the sort," murmur their practical commentators as they sip. The Pagan lawyers of Rome were far wiser when they shut up the law courts and made holiday during the whole vintage time.

A distinguished traveller used to tell an odd story as to a dispute touching the reception of a Spanish minister's wife. This lady was not received at court, not because she was merely of low birth, but because she had committed the indiscretion of having been found out in an intrigue with the notorious Prince of the Peace. Her husband was of course instructed by his spouse to refuse to submit tamely to the indignity offered her. There were many ladies about the court, she urged with great truth, who were quite as bad as she was, or perhaps worse; and as to their not having been found out, she did not see what that mattered, for anybody might find them out who pleased. Therefore her husband wrote an official letter of remonstrance, in which he argued the point with unanswerable force and frankness. "My wife," said he, in this sensible document, "as the wife of the minister of Spain, is a public woman, in the same manner as I am a public man, and therefore she ought to be received at court." "Pardon, M. le Minister," returned the obstinate organ of a cruel minister, "that is the very reason why she is not received."

Mr. Herring is amusing when describing the names of different sorts of paper. Three are derived from the marks applied by paper makers to distinguish their respective productions. The water mark of "an open hand, with a star," in use as early as 1530, probably gave the name to "Hand" paper; "Pot" paper was distinguished by a jug; and "Fools' cap," which now bears "Britannia, or a lion rampant, supporting the cap of Liberty on a pole," is no satirical allusion to such cap, but was originally given because of the former device of the "cap and bells." "Post" paper received its name from the post-horn which used to be impressed where "Bath" now stands.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

George Derry, one of the Land Transport Corps, and **Annie Connolly**, laundress, were placed at the bar before Mr. Corrie, the former charged with violently assaulting and kicking three constables of the S division, and the latter with assaulting and biting the constables.

It appeared from the evidence of Police-sergeant 10 S, that on Friday night, while on duty in the New-road, he heard a great disturbance, and upon proceeding in company with another constable, to the spot, he found the prisoners, with some others, dancing and making a great noise. He asked them to be quiet and go home, when Derry said, "You be —, I belong to the Land Transport Corps, and am a Government servant as well as you, do you to lock me up?" He then commenced dancing round, and daring the sergeant, and when he was being taken into custody, he knocked the policeman down, and commenced kicking them in the most brutal manner. Assistance, however, came to the aid of the public, and by the united exertions of three constables, he was taken to the station, but not before he had very much ill-used them, and endeavoured to bite one of them in the leg.

Police constable 376 S said the female prisoner bit him in the hand, and used very violent and abusive language. She also kicked him several times, and the male prisoner struck him on the breast.

The male prisoner, in defence, said he was very sorry. He belonged to the Land Transport Corps, and had to join his troop at Bristol that morning.

Mr. Corrie said, as the male prisoner had to join his corps he would give him the option of paying a fine. He should fine him 20s. for the assault, or in default, 14 days' imprisonment; and, as for the female, he should send her for the same term of imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

The prisoners were then removed.

John Williams, a fashionably dressed young fellow, was brought before Mr. Corrie, for further examination; charged with being concerned with others not in custody, in making a very daring attempt to steal a cash box containing a considerable sum of money, from the Star Coffeehouse, in the Circus, London-road, Southwark.

Ann Witting, an elderly female, said that her son left the Star Coffeehouse, and she resided with him. On Friday afternoon, the 15th instant, she had charge of the shop and bar, and about four o'clock the prisoner came and asked her for a pencil-case which he thought he had left there on the night previous. He then came just inside the bar door, so that he could see the drawer where the cash box was kept. She told him no such thing as a pencil case had been left there when he handed her his umbrella, and said he had to post a letter, and would return immediately. He then left the shop, and in a few minutes afterwards came back, and took his seat near the window, so that he could see what occurred at the bar. Two other men then came in, dressed almost in the same style, and went to the coffee room. The prisoner directly called her into the shop, and as soon as she got near him, one of the other men rushed into the bar, broke the drawer open, and seized upon the cash box, which he put under his coat, and attempted to run out of the shop with it. Witness was taken a little by surprise at the sudden manner in which the robbery was committed; but she immediately ran to the bar, and caught hold of the man with the cash box, and in the struggle he slipped his coat off, and got away. He, however, dropped the cash box. Another man then caught hold of her, and, while struggling with him, the prisoner ran out, followed by his companion, but was pursued and taken into custody.

Mr. Corrie said that there certainly was not sufficient evidence for him to commit the prisoner for trial; therefore, he must discharge him, whatever his opinion might be respecting his guilt.

Edwin Poiney, **Richard Dudson**, and **Henry Parker**, servants to the Crystal Palace Company, and employed in the Company's stables; and **Charles Cope**, coachman to a gentleman at Richmond, were placed at the bar, before the Hon. G. C. Norton on the following charge: —

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that on the day before the prisoner Cope drove his master and family to the Crystal Palace, and put up his horses at the company's stables. After they had been attended to, he asked the prisoner Poiney for two feeds of corn, and that person said he would "square" it with him — that he would take ninepence, and that he (Cope) might keep the other ninepence, and tell the company's officers that he had no feed at all. The arrangement was come to, but Mr. Bourne, the traffic manager, suspecting something wrong, had the stables in which the horses had been placed examined, and found a portion of the company's corn there, and Cope then confessed the truth. Poiney also confessed his guilt, and said he had been induced to commit it by Dudson and Parker his fellow servants, and that they had part of the beer money by the money received.

Mr. Solomon, who attended for Cope, said his client had an irreproachable character up to the present time; that his master was present to give him a good character, and he was willing, if admitted Queen's evidence, to state the whole truth.

His master having given him an excellent character, Cope was permitted to give his evidence, and corroborated the above facts.

Mr. Norton observed, that the only thing against Dudson and Parker was the assertion of Poiney, and he must, therefore, discharge them, and leave them to be dealt with by the company, but Poiney he should commit to the House of Correction for two months.

Alexander Johnson, a youth in the employ of Mr. Deputy Bedford, of Faringdon-street, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Alderman Finnis, charged with robbing his employer.

It appeared from the evidence produced, that the prosecutor had for some time missed goods from his premises, and not being able to detect the thief, he set a man to watch, the result of which was the detection of the prisoner in the act of taking a piece of cloth from one of the drawers in the shop, and his being watched by a pawnbroker's for the purpose, it was supposed, of disposing of it, but finding he was watched by a policeman, he informed him he had taken it from his master, but would not do it again.

Alderman Finnis remanded the prisoner, to allow the officer make inquiries relative to the other robberies.

William Bourne, a young urchin, only twelve years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Long, charged with having robbed his father, an honest industrious man, living at 15, Lisson-grove.

It appeared from the evidence that, on Wednesday last, the prisoner broke open his father's desk and stole therefrom 5s., with which he made off. On Friday he was met with and brought back home, when, by way of punishment, he was tied up for a time in the basement. He however, contrived to release himself, and then again absconded, after having a second time broken open the desk alluded to, from which he took a crown piece. Information of his flight was given to the police, and he was yesterday taken into custody by Oats, 256 D, who found him in a water-closet in Claremont-place, Lisson-grove. He admitted his guilt, and alleged that he spent the whole of the money in "sweet stuff."

He had nothing to say, and was committed to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months.

James Brooks was charged with picking the pocket of Miss Mary Bottrell, residing at Coventry, of a purse containing twelve shillings and a railway return ticket.

It appeared that about eleven in the morning prosecutor alighted from an omnibus in the New-road, when she was pushed against by the prisoner and another man, the latter of whom speedily made off. She had observed the purse in the hand of the prisoner, who had no doubt given it to his companion, as it had not been found. He (prisoner) was taken into custody by Police-constable Gould, 374 S.

The prisoner was dealt summarily with under the new act, and sent to hard labour for six months.

Eliza Reynolds, a young woman dressed in shabby black, with a small portion of a dark veil, which covered her features, was brought before Mr. Combe, charged with stealing a basket, containing tea and sugar, from a little girl, named Ann Rotter, about ten years of age. She is also suspected of robbing other children in various parts of London.

The mother of the child said, that on Saturday morning, the 15th instant, she sent her with basket and money to purchase tea and sugar in Blackman-street. Finding she did not return in half an hour, she went in search of her, and found her up a court crying bitterly, at the same time being without the basket. She asked her what had become of it and the tea and sugar, when she said a lady dressed in black had taken it from her and ran away with it. Witness immediately proceeded to the police station and gave information, when it was ascertained that a female answering the prisoner's description had robbed other children about London.

On Saturday morning last her little girl was playing at the door in Whitecross-street, Union-street, when the prisoner came past. She immediately called out "Mother, come here; here's the lady who took the basket from me." Witness immediately went after her and stopped her, at the same time telling her she had robbed her child of a basket, with some tea and sugar, on the Saturday previous. She denied it, but the child was so positive as to the identity that she called a constable and gave her into custody. The child was not sworn, owing to her being too young to be a witness, but she positively asserted that the prisoner was the party who took the basket from her.

Inspector Mackenzie, M. division, said he had received several notes from various parts of London giving a description of a female like the prisoner going about London in robbing children. The female in question is described as being strongly pock-marked, and a scar over her right eye.

Mr. Combe ordered the prisoner to raise her veil, when the prosecutor answered the description in every particular. Inspector Mackenzie asked for a remand to enable him to obtain the evidence of other persons whom children had been robbed.

Mr. Combe accordingly remanded her.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. — Mr. Prior, 15, Finsbury-place, was summoned for not complying with the regulations issued by the Court of Aldermen, with reference to the traffic over London-bridge.

Police-constable 237 stated that he was on duty on the Surrey side of London-bridge, on Friday the 14th inst., for the purpose of regulating the traffic according to the orders issued by the Court of Aldermen for that purpose. The defendant, who was driving a pony in a four wheel carriage, was going at a "slow straggling trot" between the walking and trotting ranks. He spoke to him respecting it, and put the horse's head twice into the trotting ranks, but the defendant would not drive there, and insisted on going into the walking rank, saying he would go where he liked, and do as he pleased.

In cross-examination by Mr. Farrer, who appeared for the defendant, witness said he did not know if the defendant was aware of the regulations. He did not inform him what they were. The regulations were posted up at each end of the bridge.

Mr. Prior said he knew nothing of the regulations, and was not aware they were posted up.

Mr. Farrer considered the defendant had not committed any breach of the regulations, neither had he done anything to render him liable to magisterial interference. He had a perfect right to drive either a walk or a trot over London-bridge.

Alderman Kennedy said there could be no doubt the defendant had a right to drive either a walk or a trot over the bridge, but it was necessary they should comply with the regulation to facilitate the passage of the traffic over the bridge, and prevent obstructions. In this case, after the horse's head was turned into the trotting rank, and the defendant elected to go in the walking rank, he resisted the authority of the police, and said he would go and do as he liked. He fined him 6s., and the expenses.

William Bourne, a seaman, aged 42, of No. 35, Hardinge Street, St. George's-in-the-East, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with violently assaulting Elizabeth Bourne, his wife, who is far advanced in pregnancy.

The complainant, who is many years younger than his husband, and who was in a weak condition from the effects of her husband's savage treatment, and whose face was in a frightful state, said she had been married away in the bark Corunna for about five and a half months, and he came home last Monday, and joined her at her lodgings, No. 33, Hardinge-street. He had been quarrelling and threatening her ever since, and he was instigated to threaten and assault her by an old woman, living at No. 18, Chapel-street, with whom he had lived, and who brought him up. On Wednesday he said the old woman had informed him she was going to Australia with her child, and he taunted her, and said in a very sneering tone, "You will go to Australia will you," and he struck her in the face, and accused her of keeping him without his dinner. She told him there was food in the cupboard. A female named Ellen Murray interfered and prevented further ill-usage.

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A FOUR-FOOTED CRIMINAL HERO. — An Austrian journal contains the following: — Great sensation was created in the ranks of the Allies by the courageous conduct of a large dog, belonging to Colonel Metzina, of the 73rd regiment of French infantry. On the 16th August, during the battle of Tchernaya, the animal broke his chain and dashed into the fury of the fray, fighting in the ranks of the soldiers. He saved the lives of a sergeant and a private of the regiment, and made three Russian prisoners. A ball grazed his front paw, but the smarting wound only served to make him more infuriated. He singled out a Russian officer and attacked him with ferocity, threw him down, and dragged him as a prisoner to the French lines. A sergeant dressed his wound, and the four-footed hero is going on well. He will probably be decorated with a medal as a reward for his bravery.

A tradesman at Moulton is papering the interior of his premises with cancelled postage stamps; blue ones, and some others of different nations, are so worked as to form a pattern.

THE CUDHAM MURDER. — On Tuesday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Robert Thomas Palin, and Inspector Baxter was bound over to prosecute at the next Maidstone assizes. Further evidence against Palin is likely to be adduced at his trial, and it appears that he disposed of the proceeds of a Bristol burglary a day or two before the Bagleys' murderer.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN SOUTHWARK. — At the adjourned inquest held on Tuesday evening at the Duke's Head Tavern, Lemon-street, Southwark, on the body of Mary Ann Lattimore, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against George Pemble, otherwise George Ross.

he was on Friday, and then left her and went to the old woman's house and slept there all night.

Mrs. Ann Haines, an aged woman, said she lived in Chapel-street, St. George's, and had brought up the prisoner from his infancy, and looked upon him as her son. She accused the wife of infidelity and general bad conduct, and said the complainant had a child by another man while her husband was at sea.

Sarah Nicholls a south-wester maker, said the complainant had attacked Mrs. Haines, and the prisoner defended her and struck his wife.

Mr. Yardley, after a long investigation, examined the defendant's certificates, and said he was very sorry that a man whose character for ability and conduct was described as very good should have committed such a savage assault on his wife, especially as she was at the present time five months advanced in pregnancy. The prisoner was not to blame for an attachment to the old woman, but his wife had a prior claim upon him. If the wife had been guilty of adultery the prisoner could leave her, and was not bound to support her; but he would say in passing, there was no evidence that she had been faithless. He was afraid the old woman had too much influence over the prisoner, and had poisoned her against the woman he was bound to cherish and protect. He sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment and hard labour. The magistrate, in conclusion, said, "He has to thank you for that, Mrs. Haines."

George Wilson was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and violently assaulting the police.

Police-constable 432 deposed that about a quarter past 10 o'clock, the prisoner was drunk in Mansion-house-street, and obstructing the pathway. Two females came to him and complained of his conduct. He cautioned him, on which he used the most foul language imaginable. He then took him into custody, and when remonstrating with the officer to the cell he kicked him across a severe blow on the shin of the leg that he was afraid he should have to give up duty for some time.

The prisoner denied assaulting the policeman, and said the charge was preferred against him through a mistake.

An officer of the court said the prisoner was a noted character. He had been four times brought here and three times committed to Holloway.

The prisoner asked Sir W. Carden to look it over this time. He would never come before him again as he intended on Monday to join the Land Transport Corps.

Sir W. Carden said the prisoner must defer joining the Land Transport Corps for 14 days, during which time he would visit Holloway, and be kept on bread and water.

He was accordingly committed for 14 days.

James Kirk was charged with assaulting James O'Connor with a pitchfork.

The complainant stated that he went in the morning into Blue-yard, Bevin Marks, for his truck, where the defendant, who keeps a horse there, was cleaning it. The horse being in the way, he requested the defendant to move it, which he refused, and an alteration took place between them, in the course of which the defendant struck him with a pitchfork, and in putting his hand up to guard the blow off, the prong of the fork went through his hand; he was also struck on the head and arm.

The defendant said the complainant was a very hasty man, and it was in consequence of his conduct towards the horse that the alteration took place.

Sir W. Carden — But that is no reason why you should put him to punishment.

Inspector Scott, P.C. 625, and the defendant's landlord gave him an excellent character. The complainant, they said, was of very drunken habits and quarrelsome disposition.

A young man who was present said the defendant did not strike complainant with the pitchfork. He believed he received the injury in his hand in searching some empty cases for a hammer with which to strike the defendant; it was then the complainant had recourse to the pitchfork.

Sir W. Carden bound them both over to keep the peace for six months.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING FOR THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of September, 1855, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered, by her Majesty in Council that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the signal and repeated successes obtained by the troops of her Majesty and those of her Allies, in the Crimean and especially for the capture of the city of Sebastopol, and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the Town of Borkirk upon Tweed, upon Sunday, the thirtieth day of this instant September, or upon the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same.

C. C. GREVILLE.

SHERIFF OF LONDON. — Mr. Henry Francis Richardson, citizen and joiner, is a candidate for this distinguished office next year, and there is no doubt that his numerous supporters, at whose solicitation he has come forward, will have every reason to be satisfied with their selection. He has no hesitation in saying that, if elected, he will serve the office with dignity and princely splendour.

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STORMING OF SEBASTOPOL.

SEBASTOPOL, SEPT. 10.

Glorious news; Sebastopol is taken, and all its boasted fortifications, dockyard and splendid buildings are nothing more than a heap of ruins. The explosions during the night and the greater part of yesterday were truly magnificent. Guns flying in the air, and immense volumes of fire and smoke, ascended like the eruption of a huge volcano. It was a sad disappointment to the navy not to have been able to go in, as they were all ready, but it blew a strong N.W. gale, which prevented the ships getting under way until too late to be of any service. The formidable Malakoff was taken by surprise, and carried in about ten minutes. From its formation, and being a perfect fortification, it was soon rendered impregnable. Not so the Redan, which our brave fellows also carried, and kept possession of for upwards of an hour, but from its open state in rear, the Russians were enabled to pour in their reserves, and overpowered the few men of ours that were able to scramble over the ditch and parapet, and retake the work at the point of the bayonet. The other attack on the left, Redan was equally unsuccessful, although prodigies of valor were displayed. The key of Sebastopol was, however, won; but such immediate results were not expected, for the Russians, in the course of the night and yesterday, evacuated the south side, having previously set fire to the whole place, and thereby caused us trouble of blowing up their fortifications. At daylight, we had also the pleasing sight of seeing the last of their boasted fleet of liners sinking in the harbour. A regular cordon, six miles long, has been formed outside, to prevent the Vladimir and several of their small steamers escaping during the night, but it will be for only a few days, as they are sure to be sunk by the big ships if they do not follow the example of the big ships.

"The assault was made at noon on Saturday in the midst of the crackling bombardment which had been adopted the few days past, and by which the Russians were deceived as to the exact time of our attack. They were taken by surprise at all points, and the French got immediate possession of the Malakoff as did our fellows, the Great Redan; but the Malakoff has a flat that had been well enclosed by the Russians, and the French being once in had good cover, and so were able to retain it; besides which it could not be attacked to retake except at one point. The Great and Little Redan on the contrary slope from their crests towards the harbour; and the French in the latter, and our fellows in the former, were open to the fire from the north side, steamers, and the attacking masses which were soon gathered by the Russians. The French were also repulsed from the Central Bastion.

"The English have lost no general officers, but there are about 500 killed and 1,600 wounded — officers and soldiers. The French who have the chief glory in this affair, have five Generals killed and twelve wounded. It is said their killed and wounded soldiers number between 5,000 and 6,000.

THE MURDER in ARTILLERY LANE.

Yesterday Daniel Lordon, the man charged with wilfully murdering his wife, Catherine Lordon, at 15, Paddington-courier, Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate-street without, was placed in the bar before Mr. D'Eyncourt for further examination.

The same excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of the police-court as on the first examination of the prisoner.

On the prisoner being placed in the dock, some of his children, who were in court, burst into tears and had to be removed. The prisoner looked extremely pale, without a word, placed the bar before him, and the door was closed.

The deposition taken at the first examination was read over to the prisoner.

Mr. Shaw, the surgeon, gave similar testimony to that he gave before the coroner at the inquest on Wednesday last.

The prisoner paid particular attention to Mr. Shaw's description how he thought the wounds with the knife must have been inflicted on the deceased; and in answer to questions from the magistrates, he had no answers to put to the witness, he answered in a firm voice, "No."

John Davies, who resided on the same floor with the deceased and the prisoner, at 15, Parliament-court, deposed being disturbed on Tuesday morning last by cries of "Murder" proceeding from the prisoner's room. He recognised the voice to be that of the deceased. He also heard a wrestling against the door and the prisoner called his wife a "b—b—bitch," and other epithets of a similar character. He heard the footsteps of a heavy man leave the prisoner's room and descend as far as the landing. Immediately fresh cries of "Murder" — and the person returned to the room again. He got up, and on getting outside his door he saw blood near the prisoner's door, and a slipper in it. He looked into the prisoner's room, but saw no dead or no one there. He then described the appearance of the slippers from the door, and the position in which he found the deceased sitting on the stairs, but not in the same terms as the inquest. The prisoner was not a drunken man, but the deceased was much addicted to drinking.

By the prisoner: He knew it was prisoner who used the language deposed to from the sound of his voice; he was in his bed at the time, which was about five or six yards distant.

Prisoner to the Magistrate: There were no loud words passed between me and my wife.

Sarah Elias, deposed she resided on the floor below the prisoner. About two o'clock on the morning of the 18th, she was disturbed by the prisoner, who was quarrelling with his wife and a man in the street. She thought deceased was in liquor. She heard nothing after that. Between seven and eight o'clock she saw deceased sitting in a crouching posture on the stairs, but did not speak to her. Blood was on the landing near where deceased was sitting. Witness had no idea she was dead, but thought her tipsy. It was only when she heard persons in the passage, and saw a policeman and a doctor there, that she knew deceased was dead.

By Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did you ever see Kingstone with her — No.

How long have you known her? — Six years, and she was continually tipsy.

Is the prisoner a sober man? — He is not altogether a drunken man, and was not a sober man.

After some further evidence prisoner was remanded.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS surpass every remedy for the Cure of Wounds. Extract of a letter from Mr. Hubbard, of Walsall: — "To Professor Holloway. Sir — A most remarkable instance of the virtues of your medicines has recently come under my notice. A young man, a needle-maker at Shadley, was suffering from several ulcers upon his legs and other parts of his body, so much that he could not walk without difficulty, but gradually got worse; he was then advised to try your valuable medicine, and, by these alone, he is perfectly cured. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 214, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York.

THE DEATH OF LOGAN FONTELLE,
THE OMAHA CHIEF.

The following interesting narrative we have just received from America, and is an apt illustration of the oft repeated statement that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Logan Fontelle, chief of the Omahas, has just been slain and scalped at Loup Fork, by a band of Sioux. Logan was a noble fellow, and in this last mortal conflict he despatched several of the enemy to the spirit land before he heralded the coming of his own brave soul. He fought long, desperately, and with great effect, but numbers finally overcame him, and his life departed through a hundred wounds. He died a martyr for his people, and his name should be carved upon fame's brightest tablet.

He was on his annual hunt with his nation. A number of his lodges were pitched upon the plains near Loup Fork. As a young warrior rode along the adjacent hills, he espied a powerful band of Sioux encamped along a stream in a sequestered vale. He hastened to inform Logan of the propinquity and power of their natural foe. Logan ordered his people to pack immediately, and proceed in a straight line and with all speed for home, while he would remain behind, and divert the Sioux by false camp fires and other devices, from a direct pursuit of them. This was about twilight. The people got under way as quickly as possible, but not too soon; for scarcely had they turned a highland, when several Sioux warriors came in sight and discovered the place of their recent encampment. They examined it, and found that Omahas had been there, and then they returned to notify their chief, and bring an adequate force to pursue and slaughter them. Logan, from a hiding-place, saw all, and knew that no time was to be lost in drawing their attention from the trail, which they would soon discover and follow, and mounting his horse, he dashed away at full speed across the prairie, at right angles with the route his tribe had taken, and struck a fire about eight miles distant, on an eminence where the Sioux could distinctly see it. He had scarcely done so before a powerful band were upon the spot that he and his people had so lately left, and who, without stopping to distinguish the trail, started for the fire which they saw rising against the clear, blue sky, and where they expected in another moment to imbrue their hands in the gore of their unguarded victims. But Logan had not been unwary. As soon as the fire was lighted, he again mounted and rode on eight or ten miles further, and kindled another fire just as they reached the first. This rather bewildered them. They dismounted and examined the ground. Logan, anticipating this, had trotted and walked his horse around it, so as to make the appearance upon the grass of the treading of a dozen horses; and this drew them into the belief that a small body had lingered behind and kindled this fire, and then gone on to where they could see the new fire burning; and so they followed with renewed avidity. The same thing happened as before. Logan had gone on, and another fire met their astonished gaze, while the same sort of foot-prints were about the one around which they were now gathered. Their suspicions were now awakened. They examined the ground more closely, both far and near, and discovered that a solitary horseman had deceived them, and they knew it was for the sole purpose of leading them off from the pursuit of the party whose encampment they had first discovered.

Logan saw them going round with glaring torches, and understood their object, and knew that his only chance of safety was in immediate flight towards his home; and he further knew that by the time they could retrace their way to their place of starting, and find the trail that his own people had taken, they would be beyond the reach of danger.

The Sioux, in the meanwhile, had divided into smaller bands, the largest of whom was to return and pursue the Omahas, and the others to endeavour to capture the one who had misled them. They knew that he must be an Omaha, and that he would either go further and kindle another watch-fire, or start for his nation in a straight line; and, therefore, one party went on a little further, and the others spread out towards the Omaha country for the purpose of intercepting him. Logan pressed forward as rapidly as his jaded steed could bear him, until he thought he had entirely eluded them; but as the day dawned, to his horror and dismay, he saw his pursuers close upon his track. He turned his course for a ravine, which he distinguished at a distance, covered with trees and undergrowth. He succeeded in reaching it, and just within its verge he met an Indian girl dipping water from a spring. She was startled, and about to cry for help, when he hastily assured her that he needed protection and assistance. With the true instincts of noble woman, she appreciated his situation in an instant, and all her sympathies were with him. She directed him to dismount and go to a small natural bower to which she pointed him, in the verge of the woods, while she would mount his horse and lead his pursuers away. He obeyed her, and she mounted his horse and dashed on in a serpentine way through the woods, leaving marks along the bushes by which she could be traced. The pursuers soon followed. When she had got some distance down the branch, she rode into the water and followed its descending course for a few steps, making her horse touch its sides and leave foot-prints in that direction, and then turned up the bed of the stream and rode above the place at which she entered it, without leaving a trace, and thus reviving the associations of a people that existed upwards of FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The Lessee Mr. E. T. SMITH,
Acting Manager, Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS, Stage Manager
Mr. ROBERT BOXBY.

The public is respectfully informed that this Establishment will open for the regular Dramatic Season, under the management of Mr. E. T. SMITH, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1855,
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and which has for some time past been much engaged the attention of the Scenic, Mechanical, and Decorative Departments of this Theatre, will POSITIVELY BE PRODUCED, with the most regard to Splendour and Accuracy of Details.

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ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL—OPEN (wet or dry) for the MILLION for SIX NIGHTS only, under the management of Mr. E. T. SMITH, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, with the Grand Covered Promenade. In the course of the evening, a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by artists of the first eminence—The most wonderful and interesting Phenomena in existence, the AFRICAN TWINS! (Christina and Milly) 10 years old, and whom nature has linked by an indissoluble bond for 19 years in circumference, having excited the most intense interest and created the greatest sensation wherever they have been witnessed, are on view for a brief period only, the deceased was too old to have been the victim of any factitious feeling; he was too poor to have been the object of plunder; his years, the force with which the fatal blow was struck, the pistol barrel got beside his body, the few shillings found upon his person, are all powerful to demonstrate that he was not murdered by prostitutes, as the Rev. Mr. Moneympson suggested. If we include the suit about land for which he was a claimant, which was adjudged for him on the merits at last Cassation, no motive, urging to the murder, can be thought of. It is believed about Ballyhaise that Smyth was decoyed into the wood, when he was passing it, that his days might be ended there, where there was no probability of interruption or discovery; and the fact that the spot in which the body was found was a place of no resort gives a foundation for the belief.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Triumphant Success! THIS EVENING AND during the week, Professor ANASTASIO, the Grand Wizard of the North. Houses thronged to the ceiling. Applause unprecedent. Laughter unlimited. The illustrations of Spirit Rapping and the Mystic Communications from every part of the house have excited a sensation beyond anything ever attempted in a theatre. Magic and Mystery, in 12 acts, with change of acts for this week. Half-an-Hour with the Spirits every evening.

The audience are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, as the doors are open at 7 o'clock, in time for the Wizard's Gifts, which this week, will be introduced in private. Doors open each evening at half-past 7; admission at 8s. Private boxes £1 1s. 6d. and £1 1s., to be obtained at the box-office, or at the principal libraries. Stalls 4s, dress circle 3s; upper boxes 2s; pit 1s.; gallery 6d. The box-office is open daily from 11 till 5 p.m., under the direction of Mr. CHATTERTON, jun. Grand fashionable Performance on Saturday, September 22, at 2 o'clock; doors open at half-past 1.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. E. T. SMITH

Begs to inform the public that the Remarkable

HUMAN PHENOMENA, THE AFRICAN TWINS!

(Christina and Milly) 10 years old, and whom nature

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